LETTER FROM THE REV. DR. WARD. THE CLAIM THAT THERE HAS BEEN A LARGE ADDI-TION TO THE COLLEGE STUDIES DISPUTED-NATURAL HISTORY NEGLECTED-DR. M'ILVAINE'S

TESTIMONY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I have noticed that the several articles emanating from Princeton College, offered in THE TRIB-UNE and elsewhere in reply to your strictures upon the policy of that institution, have all taken umbrage at your reference to an article on Princeton College contributed 's myself to The Independent of June 29, and editorially referred to by you. I should be very far from assuming that any criticisms or suggestions of my own could have had any special influence on the action of the trustees, for I know the president and trustees to be intelligent and energetic men, and I doubt not that they understand the wants and the failures of the college. Still the articles referred to, which appear, as indicated by a letter from "Many Alumni" in THE TRIBUNE, to be from the pen of the treasurer of the college, whose initials they bear, show such an impatient spirit toward my criticisms that I venture to write once more on the subject from another point of view, taking as my occasion the leading editorial in The Princetonian

I pass by the insinuation against my motives in writing before on the subject, as I have already publiely given my cordial consent to the writer's publishing them, as he threatened to do "if desired." I wish to speak of the claims set forth by authority of ent administration for progress made since Dr. McCosh's inauguration.

The writer in The Princetonian says, and the same has been repeated elsewhere:

has been repeated elsewhere:

But we shall try to show that Princeton had actually done something in the way of progress before this stirring criticism and exhortation appeared. Since 1868 [the date of Dr. McCosh's inauguration], uninfluenced by either Dr. Ward or The Tankure, the college authorities have added to the curriculum the following subjects of study: Psychology, the History of Philosophy, Civil Government, the Science of Lauguage, English Literature, these German Language and Literature, the French Lauguage and Literature, History, Botany, Zoölogy, Physics and Astronomy (replacing the old branch of Natural Philosophy), Applied and Organic Chemistry, Analytical Chemistry, Mineralogy, Civil Engineering, Applied Mathematics, and Architecture.

Notice that these "subjects of study" have been

Notice that these "subjects of study" have been "added to the curriculum" since 1868. This claim is a gross exaggeration, and as gross an injustice to the instructors in the college previous to 1868. This is not the first time that the claim for great progress there has been based on a depreciation of the condition of things before 1868. Princeton has had and still has great deficiencies; but they are in the line of the biological sciences rather than of those which constitute the bulk of this boasted advance, I learn by communication with older alumni or by examination of the catalogues of 1866-7 and 1867-8, issued under Dr. Maclean's presidency, the following facts about the subjects of study claimed to have been introduced since 1808: The first studies mentioned are "Psychology and

the History of Philosophy. They have been taught from time immemorial under the title of Mental Philosophy. Prof. Atwater had those departments, as President Carnahan had before him; and the universal testimony is that they were well taughtthough less relative time, I presume, was given to them than now, when Mental Philosophy is divided between two instructors. "Civil Government" is only a new name, and replaces the Political Economy taught by Prof. McIlvaine. "English Literature" is down in the catalogues previous to 1868 as a subject on which regular instruction was given by Dr. Hart, a man whom Dr. McCosh would hardly call incompetent. "French" and "German" had been electives, as they still are, certainly for thirty years before 1868; and were taught by competent instructors. "History" was also in the curriculum, and, if we can judge from the catalogues, received then as much attention as now. The old graduates remember that "Botany" was admirably taught forty years ago by that prince of botanists, David Torrey and no competent instruction is given in that department to-day. The less said about "Zoölogy," as now taught in Princeton, the better; and the catalogues of 1867 and 1868 include the department then as now. "Physics and Astronomy" have been taught, and, especially the latter, admirably taught for many years and under precisely these designations, and not merely as Natural Philosophy, as the names of Profs. Henry and Alexander will remind any one. Even "Architecture" has been the subject of regular lectures for very many years, and is included in the list of lectures for the year previous to the date of this great pretended advance of instruction. 1 am well aware that there has been some increase in the efficiency of the teaching force of the college This has been chiefly in more pron given to Mental Philosophy, and in the introduction of three men into the School of Science who increase the efficiency of instruction in Physics, Analytical Chemistry and Mineralogy, and Civil Engineering and Applied Mathematics. What is now needed most of all is the promised increase of strength in the languages and some competent instruction in the department of Natural History, including Paleontology as well as ordinary Zoölogy and Botany.

I venture to add a word on one further point which the apologist for Princeton has offered in reply to

THE TRIBUNE. He says:

We wonder, for example, whether it knew anything of Prof. Guyot when it stated editorially that Princeton had nel a professor who could give the names of the fossils of New-Jersey. We have attidents here who can do this. Most excellent, if true, but I very much doubt if the writer consulted Prof. Guyot before writing this sentence. He is an authority in certain departments of the vast science of geology, but like many other geologists has never pretended to be a paleontologist, but rather a student of surface geology and comparative geography. New-Jersey has yielded important fossils, both vertebrate and inver-

tebrate. I am positive that Prof. Guyot has never published a single memorr on vertebrate paleon-telegy, and if he has published any critical paper or made any determinations on invertebrate paleontology the fact has escaped ine. He is an able man, and doubtless could identify a shell that has been figured, and so can any intelligent man who has read a text-book. Even an undergraduate can do this with the picture before him. But to say that " we have students here who can" name the fossils of New-Jersey, who can give the names of unfigured invertebrates; much more, who are competent to determine unknown or new vertebrate species from such fragmentary bones as Prof. Marsh had in hand when he made his brilliant New-Jersey discoveries, is patent nonsense to any decent scientific student. I only state a notorious fact when I say that there never has been in Princeton, with the exception of the late Dr. Torrey, any one distinguished in the

science of living beings, whether recent or extinct, On the subject of the preposterous claims made by "W. H." for the college as it now is, and in ungen erous disparagement of it as it was, I append a letter which I have received in reply to my questions from Dr. J. H. McIlvaine, the distinguished paster of one of the largest Presbyterian churches in Newark, N. J., and formerly a professor in Princeton College. Its statements have been abundantly verified by communications which I have received from other distinguished graduates of the college, for it is a fact that the older alumni, not to say professors and officers, whom I happen to know, have long been disgusted at the intolerable "blowing" which has characterized some of the unwise economists of the days "since 1868." of which we hear so much. There were kings before Agamemnon. Dr. McIl-

To the Rec. W. H. WARD, D. D.—My Dear Sir; Your favor is received, and in reply to your inquiries I do not hesitate to say that the statements to which you refer are totally false, from whatever source they may have emanated. Nearly all the subjects enumerated as having been added to the college curriculum sines 1868 have been taught in it since 1833 to my knowledge, and probably since the foundation of the institution. The only exception to this in the list, that I see, is in the case of history, zoology, and organic chemistry. When I entered the Freshman Class in 1833 architecture was taught by Prof. Heary, now of the Smithsonian Institution, and subsequently by Prof. Dod. who also gave instruction. tered the Freshman Class in 1833 architecture was taught by Prof. Henry, now of the Smithsonian Institution. and subsequently by Prof. Dod, who also gave instruction in civil engineering and applied mathematics; analytical chemistry was taught by Prof. Torrey; mineralogy, botany, and the German language by Prof. Jaeger, and Prench by Prof. Henry and Prof. S. Alexander; rhetoric and English Residure by Prof. James W. Alexander; psychology as included in metaphysics and also civil government by President Carnahan, together with logic and the history

of philosophy. The science of language was distributed among the professors of Greek, Latin, German, and French. To say that any, not to speak of all these studies, have been added to the curriculum since 1863 is simply riticulous, and could not have been hazarded by any one less reckless of the truth than are some of those who are seeking to ricorty the present administration at the expense of the past glorious history of the college. I trust I have given your in these statements the information for which you ask, and I put this note at your service. Very truly yours.

Lam not surrarised that the older graduates are

I am not surprised that the older graduates are not pleased at the attempt to prove that the College of New-Jersey had no curriculum to speak of before 1868, and that its professors had nothing to do. We have heard a great deal during the past few years of the wealth and buildings secured "since 1868," although the bulk of this endowment was pledged while Prof. W. H. Green was holding the offer of the Presidency of the college under consideration. The present claim that nearly the entire course of study has been added under President McCosh is of a piece with this policy of exaggeration of the present and depreciation of the past, and has even less WILLIAM HAYES WARD, basis of truth.

New-York, Dec. 21, 1876.

GRADE OF PRINCETON COLLEGE. REPLY TO "OLDER ALUMNI"-THE FACULTY AN EXCELLENT ONE-THE STANDARD OF ADMISSION AS HIGH AS AT HARVARD-GIFTS TO THE COL-LEGE.

to the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: I find in this morning's issue of your excellent paper that the trustees of Princeton College are roughly handled by one calling himself "One of the Older Alumni." He professes to write in some represen tative capacity, but I have serious doubts as to his right to assume that position. The great body of Princeton Alumni are too well trained to write facetiously on so grave a subject as the higher education of our country. toe considerate of the feelings of their friends to demand "explanation." "defense." "vindication," &c., of charges without any foundation, and too much attached to their foster-mother to hold her to shame for what she is not guilty.

I can confidently say that no board of trustees can be more courteous to undergraduates and alumni or more ready to listen to any suggestions that may be made for the benefit of the college than that of Princeton. They are gentlemen, over one-half of them graduates of the college, and anxious to put that venerable institution in the front rank of American and other colleges. But the views of a writer that condescends to apply epithets like "friends of the latter-day policy," and such fac-tionaness as "nor a wealthy maiden where he has not visited to remind her that Princeton only needs money be made worthy of the sons she would have sent there had she only married and had some," will have very little weight with them. The charges in the " Pro test from Old Alumni" are as groundless as the attempted wit is out of place. There is not the slightest foundation for any of them. It is one of the sad features of our times that men will publish in the daily journals charges against individuals and bodies of men finding out whether they can be substantiated or not. I allege that the writer of the "Protest" cannot substantiate a single charge brought affainst the trustees of Princeton College. I am "a volunteer, and not an officer of the college whose zeal is quickened by a sense of duty," but in a position, however, that enables me to know whereof I speak.

The first specification under the charge is that "the given their time to selecting the victims and then the President has been pointed to the pursuit. Such language applied to 25 prominent men in the different professions, by an alumnus, does not reflect much credit on the past training of the college. But to answer the charge. The Committee on the Curriculum has occupied far more of the time of the board and spent more days in Princeton than the Committee on Finance during the last six years. The great bulk of the money received by the college since the inauguration of Dr. McCosh ne from one man, and he not a graduate of the college He said in my hearing that "he gave it at the suggestion and request of his own brother," a member of the Beard of Trustees. The other liberal donors were induced to remember Princeton by their friends in the board, and not by Dr. McCosh. As a member of the Committee on the Curriculum, I know that the President of the cellege has not omitted a lecture nor neglected a recitation for has not omitted a lecture nor neglected a recitation for the sake of raising money to endow the institution; and yet we are told, by one calling himself a representative of the larger past of the alumnt, that he has spent in that way "one-fourth of his time." Nay, more—Dr. McCosh has never asked any one directly for money. He has left that duty to the trustees and alumnt. The fact of his being President of the college and his real in its behalf has no doubt had much to do with the flowing in of money.

The second specification is that "other time of the The second special representation of the stall hunt" to gestudents, "after the manner of a thrifty proprietor of a divide school." It has been thrown up in other quarers that Princeton has not, like Yale and Harvard, appears that Princeton has not, like Yale and Harvard, appears that Princeton has not, like Yale and Harvard, appears that Princeton has not, like Yale and Harvard, appears that Princeton has not, like Yale and Harvard, appears that Princeton has not have the princeton has not have the property of the proper

Alumni" are not calculated that the low standard of admis-dent in building up an institution. The third specification is the low standard of admis-sion, poor scholarship, and lack of instruction. It may not be known to many of the "Older Alumni" that the tee of the college has been so as that more than 40 were too heavily conditioned or pronounced unprepared to enter one year and more than 25 the next. Remonstrances have been received by the trustees from some of the best teachers and most highly educated parents against the length and rightness of the cranimation papers. I can mane three lads who failed to enter Princeton two years ago that entered Yale the same year. The same thing might occur the other way. It shows that the requirements in the two colleges differ but little. In regard to the lack of matructon, I can very confidently say to the "Gider Almani" that it is incomparably higher than when they were members of college. The drilling has never been excelled and the course is far more read and complete. McCosh, Guyot, Atwater, Alexander, Schenek, Packard, Brackett, Muray, and others are worthy successors of Carnahan Maclean, Henry, McCulloh, Forsyth, Torrey, and Hope, and are equal to the same number in any of our institutions of learning. Most if not all of them adorned their chairs in some of our best institutions before they came to Princeton. The two chairs of clevsics will be filled in a few months with men who stand in the from

came to Trineceon. In the two cases of the front rank as scholars and histractors.

I fear that the animate of this numerranted protest is to be found in the secret seelety question. Under that head, too, the writer is all wrong as to the proportion of the aiumal of Princeton in favor of them. He alleges that the majority of them are of that view. The trustees had occasion to know something about this during the decision of that subject, and I can say from knowledge that a small portion of them are of that opinion. That, however, is an open question that needs something more than prejudice and bluster to settle to the satisfaction of all the Triends and patrons of Princeton and the New-England colleges. Old Nassau Hail is in a fair way of neconing, if indeed not already, equal to any institution of learning in this land. If her sons or those who know but hittle of her doubt it, let them go there, inquire, and find out for themselves.

R. ut little of her doubt u, and out for themselves.
Elizabeth, N. J., Dec. 19, 1876.

A STENCH IN THE LOWER WARDS. o the Editor of The Tribune.

Six: In some months past a disgusting stench has pervaded the lower part of the city, and although it has been the subject of frequent remark no one has seemed to be able satisfactorily to account for it. To-day I met a policeman, and judging from the amount of glit ornamentation about his clothes and a formidable red book under his arm that he was some person in authority, I asked him if he noticed said steach. He replied that he did, and that it came from the Assay Office I told bim that that stench was an entirely different one and that it could not come from the Assay Office, as we were then to the windward of the Assay Office, and it could not come against the wind. He, however, shook his head wisely; said that the smell had been "complained of for years, and you couldn't been "complained of for years, and you couldn't git the Government to stop it." From this latter observation I drew two conclusions: First, it at he hadn't voted for Hayes and Wheeler; and secondly, that he firmly believed that there could not possibly be two different and distinct stenehes in Wail-st. He had heard of the old steneh, and would never forget it, and it was utterly impossible for him to learn of another one. So he departed with the spoils of victory. Now I have noticed that this steneh is most oppressive when the wind is from the south-west; and upon Cosang the ferry to Jersey City, while looking beek upon New-York, I noticed a larce soap manufacturing establishment, and it occurred to me that perhaps here was the origin of the steneh, and that a few words from you might have some weight in abating this nuisance.

New-York, Dec. 13, 1876.

A GOOD ART CRITICISM. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I wish heartily to thank you for the article on "The Johnston Collection" which appeared in The TRIBUNE of Monday, Dec. 18. It conveys to me the truest picture of the artist Holman Hunt and his works that I have ever seen. Few writers could give us at once a statement so full and clear of the province of art and the limitations of painting. Most truly yours, Note-York, Dec. 19, 1876. R. E. MOORE.

When a man has been laid up for three weeks with a broken leg, and the landlord begins to tall about the rost, nothing cheers him so as to send a note to a friend stating his troubles, and receive a reply to the effect that the latter will come in in the course of the day and read a chapter in the textament to him.—[Norwich Bulletin. CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY.

MR. HEWITT'S MAIL. HIS STATEMENT BEFORE THE CONGRESSIONAL COM-MITTER IN THIS CITY-TESTIMONY OF POST-

OFF OF OFFICIALS. The Hon. Abram S. Hewitt went before the Congressional committee of five at the St. Nicholas Hotel en Saturday and made a statement in regard to the alleged tampering with his letters. He said that he had no knowledge that any of his letters had been interfered with in the New-York Post-Office, and he had made no statement to that effect; the statement he did make was that the letters that had passed through the New-York Post-Office had been tampered with.

Just prior to the election he received an anonymous letter from a post-office clerk, stating that "Slade's tea-kettle" was at work on his letters. This induced him to examine his letters more closely, and he noticed that some had an excess of mucilage, and the flaps were wrinkled. He then supposed that these had been opened before he had received them, and persons to whom he showed them agreed with him. One letter which he received at the Everett House he gave to Parke Godwin, with the understanding that Mr. Godwin would call Postmaster James's attention to the matter. While in New-York his letters were sent to four places—the Everett House, No. 59 Liberty-st., the office of Cooper & Hewitt in Burling-slip, and his residence. Letters received by him in Washingthe same suspicious appearance, ton presented e of those coming from New-York bearing evidence of having been tampered with than those from other places. In the House he tossed a couple of his letters to Mr. Hale, who suggested that Mr. Hewitt should call the attention of the House to the matter. Mr. Hewitt said he destroyed all of the suspicious letters, not think, ing of bringing the matter up, with the exception of two, which still remained unopened, and which he presented to the committee for examination. One of these was from Jacksonville, Ill., and one from Clarksville, Tenu. He had no thought of bringing the matter up before the House until Gen. Gartfeld alluded to the inviolability of the mails. Mr. Hewitt claimed that the resolution offered by Mr. Platt, calling for an investigation, did not quote his language at all. The most curious thing of it all, he said, was that on the day following the introduction of the resolution the envelopes of his mali did not present this corrugated appearance.
In the cross-examination, conducted by Mr. MacDougall

and Mr. Wells, Mr. Hewitt said that he had destroyed all of his mail as fast as he could because it was so enormous-He had not made any complaint to anybody that his mail had been tampered with, as he had been too busy to give it time and attention, nor did he do anything to confirm his suspicions. He acknowledged that he had no evihis suspicions. He acknowledged that he had no evidence of any kind in his possession to sustain his charge, but he had received a letter from a gentier an stading that he could furnish a clew to the tampering. He declined to disclose the name of the writer without first obtaining pertuission, as the letter was a private one. Mr. Hewitt became angry with Mr. Wells for asking a question which he claimed Mr. Wells had no right to ask; he neserted that it was asked for the purpose of injuring him. The question was: "If you are so strongly in favor of evil gervier reform, how is it that you sunered your mail to be tampered with for weeks without making any compiant I" Mr. Hewitt sald in conclusion that he had never notized any discrepancy between the dates when the letters were mailed and the dates when they were received.

Superintendent Gayler, who was formerly Special Superintendent Gayler, who was formerly Special Agent of the Post-Office Department, and was acknowledged to be one of the most able detectives of tampering with the mails, was examined at the request of Postmaster James. He impected the letters presented by Mr. Hewitt, and expressed the opinion that there was nothing anspicious about them. The excess of nucliage and the flaps corrugated furnished no evidence that the connection and been tampered with. He could show the committee thousands of letters which were distributed every day, and which presented the same appearance. Mr. Hewitt admitted that it was very probable that the letters might not have been tampered with after all, and that the appearance of the envelope might have been due to the manufacture, or to the fact that the sender of the letter applied additional muchage, as was frequently the ease.

Mr. Youmans, Superintendent of the Mailing Department, testified that systematic tamp ring with the mails in the New-York Post-Office was afterly impossible with-out prompt detection. The investigation was adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, in the Post-Office.

LOOKING FOR ELECTION FRAUDS. HARP TALK IN THE COMMITTEE-EVIDENCE IN RE-

GARD TO NEW-LOTS, BROOKLYN, AND NEW-YORK. The investigation by the Congressional Comalttee of the alleged election frauds was continued on Saturday. A sharp discussion rose in regard to taking further testimony concerning New-Lots, Mr. Cox pro-nouncing it aitogether irrelevant, and adding that the committee had been in session a week without proving an illegal vote, and he did not propose to have it a laughing stock. Mr. MacDougall accused Mr. Cox of being discourtcous and offensive to the minority. After some further acrid talk, Mr. Cox remarked that he proposed to be strict, which drew forth from Mr. MacDougait the observation that he oped Mr. Cox would be strict and gentlemanly too. Mr. Cox called him to order, and told him be won be ablowed to speak unless there was a motion pending, whereupon Mr. MacDongail made a motion that the committee take a recess for 15 minutes, and upon reassemsing proceed to the election of a chairman, telling Mr. Cox that he had not been elected but was chairman by suff rance. The motion was lost by a party vote. .

Howard Gregz testified that he was an inspector at the Third District polling place of New-Lots, and noticed a dences in his neighborhood. He saw from 70 to 75 perone vote from one tenement row known to be vacant cfore and after election. There was a general complaint of an excessive vote, and a belief that it came from im-

George G. Herman, Clerk of Kings County, and Secretary of the Kings County Democratic Committee, testifled that there were 5,888 naturalizations in the Sueme Court during the year 1876. Of this number sevral hundred were from Queens and Suffolk counties. He thought the naturalization was 2,000 or 3,000 larger than usual. The system of naturalization was different n Brooklyn from New-York. Each party had a bureau which furnished cards for naturalization. He received rom 1,000 to 1,500 Republican eards, and about 3,500 ards from the Democratic bureau. He had heard that cards from the Democratic oursea. Wards in Brecklyn, there was colonization from several wards in Brecklyn. He was requested to furnish a list of those naturalized.

Col. George W. Wingate testified that he was retained for the purpose of giving advice on election haw, and was one of the advisory counsel of Taumany Hall. He told the Taimmany Hall inspectors to be as fair and hones! as they could be. In his cross-examination he expressed the opinion that Mr. Davenport's system of regulatering and preventing frauds was not perfected. He thought United States Commissioners Saicals and Durell were conservative; Commissioners Saicals and Durell were conservative; Commissioner Davenport was a strong perfisan. Mr. Cos said that he thought Mr. Davenport was moderating a little. Nr. MacDougail said he thought so too, judging from his testimony of Friday. Mr. Wadded offered a resolution "that all resolutions caling for the production of telegrams be laid on the table." After some discussion this was withdrawn. Mr. Rice then offered a resolution that upon Wednesday the committee close its investigation of election frauds in Jersey City, Breedslyn, and New-York and proceed at once to Philadelphia. This was strongly objected to by the Republican members, who accused the majority of charmeling them in the discovery of frauds and of wishhere was colonization from several wards in Breeklyn. Jersey City, Brooklyn, and New-York and proceed at once to Philadelphia. This was strongly objected to by the Republican members, who necused the majority of obstructing them in the discovery of frauds and of wishing to shut them off in the midst of their work. They would promise to show frauds in all these cities, but wanted more time. Mr. Cox said he could prove frauds by Republicans. Mr. MacDongall urged upon him that it was his duty to do so.

John H. Dean, who was nid to the Chief Supervisor in the Vta Assembly District, testified concerning cases of false registery which he investigated. Four persons were registered from a stable. Another person confessed that he registered upon a fraudulent naturalization paper. All these persons voted. Other persons registered fraudulently. He also gave particulars of colonization in his district.

ulently. He also gave paracounts district. Thomas Johnson, an inspector of the Pifteenth Ward of Thomas Johnson, an inspector of the Pifteenth Ward of gave testimony as to colonization; 27 persons, sted from Ewen-st. who had lived there only a notith.

John J. Allen, Chief Supervisor of Brooklyn, was called Mr. Cox, and said that he knew of extensive coloniza-on from one Congressional district to another.

CLOSE OF THE TERM AT YALE.

EVENTS OF THE PAST THREE MONTHS-THE NEW CHAPEL - ART MATTERS-SECRET SOCIETIES -

CLASS PROTOGRAPHS. BOM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 21.-The first term of the oilege year closed to-day. The fine opportunity afforded or athlette sports by two months of good weather, the abilee, the Thanksgiving recess, with its visit home, the licipation of the heliday vacation, all combine to make

this altogether the pleasantest term of the year. The new arrangement by which the students of the upper classes have been allowed greater ifberty in the selection of studies has worked to the satisfaction of all oncerned. It is regretted, however, that the men are compelled to work harder in consequence of this than

inder the old system.

Though the new chapel which was dedicated last commoncement was not entirely finished, this term a new clock has been placed in the south tower. This clock, in a rich, mellow, and agreeable tone, not only strikes the hour but the quarter as well. Three weeks ago the last two memorial windows-which, by the way, are the prettiest of all-were put in the east end of the building. It was then thought Battell Chapel was complete. But the high wind of Dec. 9 blew the roof off the north tower, which rises about 50 feet from the ground. The roof, which ledged in a large cim tree near by, tore away some of the stonework. The stones fell with an immense mo-menting upon the large, fine flagstone which leads from

the Elm-st. door to the steps, breaking it into a dozen

The two lectures delivered in the Art School this term by Charles Ellot Norton of Harvard and Mr. Parke Godwin have been satisfactorily received and highly approciated. The lectures which are to come next term, especially those of Mr. Donald G. Mitchell—"The Esthetics of Everyday Life"—are looked forward to with considerable anticipation. They will probably be delivered in the latter part of January and first of Feb ruary. The collection in the art gallery is gradually inereasing. Twenty-eight paintings and 36 casts Greek sculptures have been received from Paris this year. Another interesting item about the Art School is that the names of the studies for ladies have this year for the first time been added to the catalogue. The next thing will doubtless be lady special students. Already many ladies attend some of the lectures.

Nineteen members of the last graduating class have

returned this year to pursue post-graduate or profes-

before represented any one class. The most popular

cal economy, German and English literature; for the

elective studies next term will be, for the seulor, po

elective studies next term will be, for the seulor, political economy, German and English literature; for the junior, French and mathematics, though a good number will take Latin. Prof. Thacher, who, for several mouths past, has been seeking improved health in California, and Prof. Beers, who is absent in Europe, are expected to resume their dutes next term. During the past term Prof. Northrop has been doing both his own work and that of Mr. Beers.

It is, pernaps, quite generally known that the secret society system prevails at Yale to a greater extent than at any other institution in this conntry. There are now twelve secret societies here—six of them in the Academio Department and six in the Scientific. In the former there are two each in the senior, junior, and freshmen classes. The two sophomors see eties were "forever abolished" something over a year ago. Concerning these societies there are three opinions: Some ultra persons considered them bad in toto; others, mostly the society men themselves, claim that there is nothing at all bad about them; while those who hold the third opinion say the societies are proper enough in their place, but they should not interfere, as societies, in class politics. The societies here do not now meddle with chase matters until junior year, when they completely manipulate everything. They manage to get a small majority of the class, and when elections are to be heid they divide up the offices, combine on the candidates, and rush them through. Then the affair is dignified with the title of class election. In this way the immagers of the Junior Promenade, and the editors of The Lale Lit—founded by William M. Evarts in 1836 and acknowledged as the best college publication in the country—are usually elected, and in his way the former have this year been elected, and in his way the former have this year been elected, and in his way the former have this year been elected, and in his way the former have this year been elected, and in his south of the class. This will make the fift

lenge" was sitiogether gratuitous, as she had not sent any.

The members of the "see Glee Club have decided to give several concerts in the West during their vacation. They will visit Chicago, and other places West. They will also site in Brooklyn on Wednesday, Jan. 10. The club number two or three more members than formerly, and are end to be in good condition.

An item was published quite extensively a day or two ago stating that 10,500 photographs of college students belonging to Win. Notingu of Montreal had been selzed by the revenue officers at Cambridge, Mass., on the ground that the duties, amounting to \$5,000, had not been paid, lift. Notingu's local agent here states that his employer had not been from England, and the duties had been paid at Boston. The photographs are specified as third-class matter, no live could have been violated. The albertion seried were old pictures, and will not therefore affect the present senior classes of any of the colleges which employ Mr. Notingu. The Glassia of the colleges which employ Mr. Notingu. The Grand Jury have found four indictments against him, but his counsel informs him that convection is impossible. It is asserted that the seizure was done in the interest of Boston photographers.

MASKED BURGLARS IN ASTORIA.

A HOTEL AND A PRIVATE RESIDENCE ROBBED-PROPERTY VALUED AT OVER \$2,000 STOLEN-HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Masked burglars made a during raid on Friday night in the neighborhood of Astoria, L. I. The police believe that this is the same gang that committed the recent piracles in Long Island Sound. About 11 o'clock on Friday night a watchman on the pier at Asteria Ferry saw a boat containing six men coming from the direction of Heli Gate. This boat disappeared in the darkness toward the Sunswick House, kept by William H. Green, about three-quarters of a mile from the ferry. Mr. Green stated that between 12 and 1 o'clock on Saturday morning he awoke and found for men, masked with handkerchiefs and armed with pistols, in his bedroom. They had found a box of cartridges in the bar-room, and demanded of Mr. Green the weapon for which they had been provided. This was surrendered, and after ransucking the place the burglars departed with wine, cigars, clothing, and money, in all valued at about \$150. They took also a valuable overcoat, belonging to Mr. Green, leaving in its place a threadbare gar-ment, in one of the pockets of which was found a broken knife. These articles may aid the police to discover the

The burglars entered their boat, which had been left in the charge of two of their number, while the others robbed Mr. Green's house, and rowed about half a mile, toing business at No. 37 Broad-st. The inmates of th nouse were Mr. Hiller and his wife; Hugo Hiller, a lac of 17 . Anna Hiller, who occupied the hall bedroom; fly other younger children, and Mr. Funk, a brother of Mrs Hiller. The burglars broke a pane of glass from the front and raised the sash. Leaving one man to watch outside the other five burglars entered the house. Mrs. Hille was aroused by the noise of persons moving in her room and supposing that it was her brother in search of medicine that was kept in the closet, asked what was the satter. One of the men presented a pistol and ordered her to lie down. Mrs. Hiller said that there were four men in the room, and all earried lanterns and and handkerebiefs tied over their faces. One of them were a slouched drab-colored hat, with a broad ribben ound it. The noise made by the bursting open of bureau drawers soon awake Mr. Hiller, and one of the nen p t the muzzle of his pistol to his head and told him to be quiet. By this time the other inmates of the house had been aroused, and they were huddled into a roun in the north-east corner of the house and guarded by a portion of the gaug, while the rest ransacked the premises and collected everything of value that could be removed easily. Miss Hither displayed great courage and sayed several articles of value by her coolness. Since

by a portion of the articles of value that could be removed casily. Miss Hilber displayed great courage and saved several articles of value by her coolness. Since pleaded to be permitted to keep a ring which alse were and which had been a present from her grandfather. But to prevent its being torn from her finger by one of the rufflans, she was obliged to take it off herself and surrender it. The burghars wasted no time, but went directly to the places where the most valuable property was kept, and soon cottocled the watches, jewelry, sliverware, and other articles, nearly \$2,000 in value. This property was quickly conveyed to tae best. In the room occupied by the children the burghars found a brass savings box, brightly polished, and though there was not much money in it, they carried it away, evidently believing that it was made of gold.

After the booty had been removed the leader of the gang continued Mr. Hiller not to attempt to raise an aiam, and then all hastened to the boat and rowed away. Mr. Hiller dressed himself rapadly, intending to go to the police station and give the alarm; but be found that his boots had been stolen, and it was some time afterward before and had informed the police of the burglary. Mr. Green had been to the police station in Astoria several hours before and had informed the sergeant of the visit to the Sinswick House. The police were just preparing to investigate this case when Mr. Hiller tool them of his loss. The burglars had escaped by water in the mean time, and had left beliemed. As soon as it was daylight the police visited Mr. Hiller's house and carefully examined the premises. The man who had been left outside had made a beaten path where he had walked up and down to keep himself warm. Another of the burglars was stationed at the toot of the stars, and four men entered Mr. Hiller's bedroom and were encaged in raffices, which completely masked their tower features. Mrs. Hiller noticed that the ear of one of the burglars had coarse red and yellow handkerchiefs tied over t

NORTH CAROLINA'S DEBT.

A meeting of the bondholders of the State of North Carolina has been called for next Wednesday at No. 78 Broad-way, to agree, if poedble, upon a scheme for the funding of the present debt, to be presented to the State authorities of North Carolina. The recognized debt of the State is \$17,240,045, on which the interest new past due amounts to \$8,302,115. The North Carolina Railroad Company is hable for \$2,800,000 of North Carolina Railroad Company is hable for \$2.800,000 of this indebtedness. The total debt. Including interest on Cot. 1, 1876, according to the recent message of the Governot, was \$41.846,930 46, a part of which, however, the State represents on the ground of the fraudulent issue of the honds by which that portion of the scalb was created. An effort is being made to find it is whose amount so that the total indebtedness of the State shall not exceed \$15,000,000.

An exchange wants to know whether, if the devil were to die, the newspapers would not eulogize his charactor. If they didn't, the editors would be very likely to get unceremonious orders from some of the rel atives of the deceased to "stoy my paper."—[Evansville Journal.

- SUNDAY THEMES.

POWER OF A LIVING FAITH.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher at Plymouth Church (Congrational). Mr. Beecher's pulpit yesterday morning was bright and fragrant with camellias, calla-lilles, and dah-lins. To the rear section was attached a cord trellis upon which rare croepers and vines were entwined. The ser vice was opened with the singing of the Christmas an "The Shepherds watched their flocks by night. The text was from Corinthians, iv, 10: "Always ing about in the body the dying of the Lord Jesus, that the life also of Jesus might be made manifest in our

body." The discourse, in substance, was as follows:

We are always curious to know by what inside cours everything moves. This curiosity it is which impels us to learn more of individual lives. But there is a contemptible kind of inquisitiveness not felt by gentlemen or ladies, but by persons in proportion as they are vulgar. It is pandered to by many of the daily papers, and it leads people to inquire into the sacred privacy of domestic life. But it is not with any such feeling that we examine the impulses that moved the soul of Paul to his noble life. Such men as he honor their race and we participate in their honor. Paul was heroic, more than any man of his time, and it is no more a morbid curiosity which leads us to study his life than is that which prompts us to study the life of any hero of history. There never was a man whose writings were more blographical. From his own experiences he molded the materials by which to illustrate the universe. He in common with all the early Christians had many advantages over us in regard to Christ. For long years they and their fathers, in war, in captivity, in famine, in pestilence, in all sor-rows, had been longing and expecting a deliverer, and therefore when Carist came their life received an impulse that to us is inconceivable. And then He was contemporaneous with them; they were witnesses of His personality, and there was no feeling after Him doubtfully. Again, all the disciples were expecting the second coming of Christ. There are little words dropped out here and there all through the Epistles which show that if they did not expect Christ in their own time. He was to come speedify. To those who are expecting every day that a Savier will appear in fishing fire from the heavens this anticipation must give such an intensity to all feeling as to burn out the dross from their lives. I wish I could believe Christ were to come in my own time. There are many men who do. I pity their judgment but ensy them their faith. Such a belief would transform me into another being. But I cannot believe what I want to. If I could; if I thought that any day or hour the Son of God would come down to earth again, I would see Him constantly before me and be raised to a much more exalted existence. Thus, however, was it with the disciples, and this faith made for them extraordinary and wonderful lives. therefore when Cirist came their life received an pulse that to us is inconceivable. And then He But we, on the other hand, have many advantage

But we, on the other hand, have many and by most perplexing circumstances and in the midst of His sorrows. But we have a long visto of history down which we look and perceive the real power of His life. We are able to see the influence of His divine humanity in all the manifestations of globe life. The personal caperience of the status is wider and deeper to-day than in the times of the Apostles in proportion as the culture of modern life is wider and deeper than of that early day. It is possible for us to have as deep and sincers a feeling as is ex-

manifestations of globe life. The personal experience of Christmas is wider and deeper to-day than in the times of the Apostles in proportion as the culture of modern life is wider and dee, or than of that early day. It is possible for us to have as deep and sincere a feeling as is exhibited in the text. Here we have Paul, bearing about in his own life the knowledge of Cartat's life and death. His nature was wrapped up in his Lord's. With him plety was loyalty. What refense enthusiasm was there; what here-worship in its highest plane and noblest form all his experiences of wordily troubles and sudicrings were to him souvenirs of Christ's sufferings; they were but the knocks of his Master's hand on the door of his life. No man ever lived who felt more the need of praise, who was more sensitive to a recognition of his power and herolam. He knew he was torn to whold influence. And so this world's self was to him a constant excornation; but his Christiauity made of a man, naturally the most morbid, one of the most healthmal and noble. There is not in Shakespeare or any profane literature any defineation of character equal to that which Paul draw of himself. But in all his conflicts, whenever he felt the force of templation and resisted, when he was pressed down to the ground and rose up again through the strength of his manhood, when he was pressed down to the ground and rose up again through the strength of his manhood, when he was pressed down to work the provide through suffering, he always bear about in the body the dying of the Lord Jesus."

And now with this elucidation of the semi-poetic character of Paul's hero-worship let us draw from it some lessons for the hour. First, then, no man has any Christ walked and talked by the Sea of Galilbee and in the Temple; the most of you were never there. That Christ is but the specter of history; He can never be the Christ of your life and heart. There is a Christ of Art. We accept men's conceptions of this Lord of Lord as they proved the men's conception of the doctrin

HEAVEN'S NEARNESS TO EARTH.

The Rev. Llewellyn D. Bevan at the Brick Probyterian Church. The Rev. Liewellyn D. Bevan, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, at Fifth-ave. and Thirtyse eath-st., and late of the Tottenham Court Road linpel, London, preached the first regular sermon of his new pastorate pesterday morning, and in the afternoon lelivered an address to the children of the Mission school. The morning service was well attended, the desire among persons outside of the regular congregation to hear Mr. Bevan being very general. The paster announced the regular week-day service for Wednesday evening. The Mission School Christmas Festival will take place at 11 o'cleck this morning. The Sundayschool will be organized next Sunday. Mr. Bevan said that as a matter of convenience, perhaps, to members of the congregation, himself and Mrs. Bevan would be "at nome" after 3 p. m. of next Friday, when they would be giad to meet members of the congregation or other friends. The text of the morning sermon was taken from St. Luke ii., 14: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth, peace, good will toward men." The pastor, in a manner which was earnest and forcible, and which commonded the closest attiention, said, in substance : To-morrow will be the festival of the birth of our Lord, all bough it may not be come the birth of our Lord.

manner which was earnest and forcible, and which commonded the closest attiention, said, in substance:

To-morrow will be the festival of the birth of our Lord, and although it may not be very exact chronology, yet the whole Christian world is meatly of one accord as regards this sacred period, and celebrates it mas a bleased advent. I have no great reverence for ecclesiastical machinery. All days are sacred to me, and all times the advent. Although it was proper for our fathers to adhere to the doctrine of the church, individual, it is also proper for us to remember that we belong to the church universal, when the thoughts of the whole Christian world are being directed to the advent of Christ. And although it is only the eve of Christones, it is not inappropriate to take for a text the song of the angels, the first expression of the loy and blessedness to accompany the new era. Humanity shudiers when God comes near to it. The shepherds who were keeping their florks by night were true children of the old Adam, and were sore afraid when the angel of the Lord came upon them, bringing tidings of great loy. The babe, wrapped in swaddling clothes, was lying in the manger, and the multitude of the heavenly host, with a fervor that could not wait, burst into their song of ziory. A manufactured story I Ah, an admirable workman who invented this, to bears its own proof, and I accept it as a true story. In spite of all the critics who have ever fived it goes through the heart of the world to-day.

The text, among other things, teaches how near the spirit world is to us. We often think of heaven as a distant place, and that the spirit of God is a great way from us. God is nearer than all else to us. The unseen things are nearer to us than take seen. It has taken man the long centuries of the carth's existence to begin to grasp the things that are seen. One moment suidees for his death, and he is ushered before the things unseen. Heaven is closer to us than carth. We are reminded also by the text of the interest taken by the surpassing beauties of nature's word and have not seen God. There are magnificent scenes of tropical life where you may find the grossest idolatries. To us God has spoken by His Son. Jesus Christ came into the world not only as light, but also as heat. He came not merely to lihanimate butto move, and the world needs to be moved more than it meds light. We all know well chough what we ought to do, but lack the power and the strength to do it. It is aimost 19 centuries since the aong was sung of "peace on carth, good will toward men." Has it been so? Do the wars of the carly church, the crusades, the wars of France and Germany, of England and of your own country speak of peace on eath 100 angels mock? Is there the spirit of satire in the skies? Mockery and satire and eynteism are carth-born and not of heaven. We still preach peace on earth. The clements of peace are here. There are to be seen to-day

sweet ministers of grace and gospel tenderness even on

THE PAST AND FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC The Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith at the Church of the A. (Protestant Episcopal).

The Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., delivered the fourth lecture in the course upon "The Past and Future of the Republic," at the Church of the Ascendia, Fifth-ave, and Tenth-st., yesterday afternoon. The subject of this lecture was " Political Corruption and Party Strife; Duty of Christian Men." After an introduction in which he argued that the questions of the day are of vital importance to Christian men as Christians, and that religion, which alone had purified society could at keep it pure, Dr. Smith spoke mainly as follows:

It is the universal tendency of institutions to become corrupt-much more so than it is with individuals. In

corrupt—much more so than it is with individuals. In an absolute monarchy corruption pervades every brace of the governmental system. In limited monarchies and republics the evil in men's natures is subject to greater restraint. It is true there is a cause for unsoundness as the great desire men nave for their party's success, that they may secure office, but the instinct of self-preserving steps in to make things right whenever the condition of politics requires it. At such times all the caservative forces of society are set in motion. Civil we may possibly result, but out of its trials the nation begins its course again with renewed life and vigor. A close contest has just taken place. Many people an alarmed as to the stability of the Republic. Now because I regard the Republic as a sacred thus; I wish to counsel a careful and wise dealing with the subject. It is well to consider, in a broad and unpartisan way, some of the causes that have occasioned such fierce political strifting has been granted. It is true that it has not been extended to women, to foreigners who have not resided five years in the country, nor to minors, but in the

causes that have occasioned such flerce political strike one of these is the great extent to which the right of suffrage has been granted. It is true that it has not been extended to women, to foreigners who have not resided five years in the country, nor to minors, but in the common acceptation of the word it may be said to be universal. In the end it may be found to contribute to the general welfare of the country, but at present it has conduced to its demoralization. We must not, however, be disquiteted by the imperfect working of universal suffrage, but keep in view the ultimate good it will accomplish. The state of the enfranchised binchs at the South ought to call for organized effort on the part of Christians to improve their condition. It is a terribs state of things to contend against, and requires earnest. Christian effort to vorcome it. When the sentiment of the Southern people has changed from familiarity with the present order of things the condition of the negro will improve. Each party will find it to its own advantage to make them objects of regard and care, and to conciliate them.

Another great evil against which the country has to contend is the present condition of our currency. It purports to be one thing while it is another. Whether it is a wise step to create a paper currency in time of war I will not discuss, but its perpetuation in times of peace works a great many evils. It atimulates reckless speculation and euterprises of a questionable character. It corrupts agreed many evils. It atimulates reckless speculation and euterprises of a questionable character. It corrupts men in power, as these great schemes need Government patronage, and those who hold office must be induced to sustain them. Thus the youth of our country are corrupted, seeing continually examples of great successes gained through lack of principle. Another cause for our rupted, seeing continually examples of special forms in the call of the mistory we will find that our confision is better than that of people in the old lightened age. At this time each party is subjected to the highest test. The standard that one sets up for the other is the standard by which it must live inself, and thus out of the misery or all this party strife will come eventually great good to the country; for the party leiders, although they may not have that aim, are educating the people to require more of candidates for office than ever before. I see great hope for the future and do not dapair of the Republic. I know not what method can be shaplyed, but there is caralinty some means by which is can be legally decided which candidate for the Freschency has been elected. No mere technicality should decide the question, and force should not be thought of for a moment. What will conduce more to a right and equitable settlement of this question is the calm and unprejudiced view of the matter which every thinking man should take. How often two men meet who are diametrically opposed in the ideas they hold on political subjects. Each one thinks he is absolutely right, and his opponents in the arreas. should take the ideas they hold on pourtar sur-rically opposed in the ideas they hold on pourtar sur-jects. Each one thinks he is absolutely right, and his opponent just as far wrong. Now this cannot be true, a moment's thought shows plainly how necessary it is to moment's thought paragraphic possible possible is so concultivate that sweet reasonableness, which is so conspicuous in the character of Christ.

THE BABE IN THE MANGER. The Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., at the Fifth Avenue Boplist

The Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., preached at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, at Forty-sixth-st, yesterday morning, taking for his text Luke, il., 16:

The babe lying in the manger." With the birth of each babe God throws a newly pe fumed atmosphere into the house. You hardly knew what it is, but a new set of virtues settle about you like distilled dew-the meek, the passive, the simple, the protective, have come to pervade your dwelling like an atmosphere, and all is so changed that you so know what alls you. The truth is that God has hidden himself in the child in order to swaken new powers in you, and so you go about telling everybody in the in you, and so you go about telling everybody in the world the greatest possible secret, that "the little dar-thing has brought so much love with it." But what of the outcast, the homeless, and the waif I The child of the destitute, the homseless, the poverty-stricken, was the "babe lying in the manger," and yet we real nowhere of such toy inspired by the birth of any babe as His excited. But the joy inspired by the "babe in the manger," is too high and pure, too broad and benevoient, to laughin bright eyes, and flush in rosy cheeks, and evaporate in enrol and muste, and bed. These cannot hold the thoughts to the earth. It is much too tender and sympathetic to allow of such limits. The echo of child another, and the sound of merry-making, will find their member that the poor are with, as still, and this year, with very little Christmas cheer, either in their homes of hearts. Hread and beef, and coals and blankets, will make them rejoice; first, with Carlai's birth, and then it. In these houses babes are weeping, instead of singing; go, "turn their mourning into laughter." It they have no helly in their homes, go, wreathe a little in their hearts. Desolate mothers sigh there, make them sing. Your "babe in the manger" is the brother of begrar and prince. Can you forget that He was poot, houseless, and lonely t" that there was no place for Him in the innt." And He is here again, in the same need and garb, in His little ones; and surely you will not closs your house, to keep from Him His treasures. The man who yields them the most freely will have the happlest convenience that the properties and surely power to set many a sorrowful one rejoicing to-horrow. Be just as laughy as you can yourselves; then "go your way, eat the fat and drink the sweet, and send portions unto them for whom nothing is prepared."

After all, is well becomes us now to look at this "babe

rou can yourselves; then "go your way, eat the fat and drink the sweet, and ested portions unto them for when nothing is prepared."

After all, it well becomes us now to look at this "babe in the manger," and ask ourselves, Who is He ! Surely, one who sould create such duties as I have now set before you, and move the heart by every healthy leemtive to discharge them, must be a divine child. The brith of an obscure infant, in an obscure province of the brith of an obscure infant, in an obscure province of the brith of an obscure infant, in an obscure province of the brith of an obscure infant, in an obscure province of the brith of an obscure infant, in an obscure province of the brith of an obscure infant, in an obscure province of the brith of an obscure infant, in an obscure province of the brith of an obscure infant, in an obscure province of the brith of an obscure infant, in an obscure province of the brith infant is modern from all that was ancient, cannot be an ordinary peasant eithd. How can we keep he birthday with joy, without foeling transport for the child born! While He is still present with us at the festival, still turning the water into whe, we cannot be bryal without the glit of love and the hymn of entinglands praise. Neither does the celebration belong to one people, but to all people and kindred and tongues, and operally may all the young keep the children's festival. To this end, we will tell the story to our children's the first side, by proclaming that their elder brother is born. He is your child's brother by blood, perfect in his tenderness, sympathy, low-liness and sanctivy; these are the natural bends which the Him to them. The babe in the manger is our kinsman. In Him you meet a humanithy of God and a delifying of man. Then make your children happy to-morrow as redeemed children. Show them that you are free in gifts as the babe in the manger. This is the bast way to take the babe out of the manger, and to give Him a warmor cradle, through His sour little ones.

FOR BELATED HUNTERS FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS. For the convenience of buyers of Christmas gifts who may have been delayed in making their selections, Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons will keep open for a few hours on Monday morning their conveniently located bookstore on Fifth-ave., just below Twenty-thirdst. Good books are always acceptable, and Mesers Patnam offer an attractive assortment, both for grown tolks and

SUICIDE FROM LOSS OF WORK

Martin Bogg, age 46, committed suicide at his res dence at No. 18 West Washington place, about 11-30 p. m. of Friday, by shooting himself in the head. The fact was not discovered until Saturday morning, when he was found upon discovered until Saturday morning, when he was found upon the floor of his room. The owner of the house, Mrs. Kellegs, states that a noise as of a failing body was heard in the room about half an hour before midmight and just after he was seen to enter the room. No pistol shot however, was heard. There is no doubt that the suicide was premeditated and deliberate. Last May as was forced to relinquish a position which he had held for six rear with Arnold, Constanted & Co. Since there he has been out of supplyment. A letter was found in his clothing addressed to Mrs. Kellegs, in which he give direction as it the disposition of his clothing and private property, spoke of the histosom to the coupling the state of the manner of his feath, and said hife to him had become intelerable. This letter was written a year ago, and bore the marks of having been carried in a pockate since that time. Mr. Bogg was a backelor, and server cantille life when he came to this country.

NEW WATER STREET MISSION HOUSE.

"Jerry" McAuley's new mission house at No. 318
Water-st, was opened last evening. The building, for the seretion of which a number of persons, among them Clinton it.
Fisk, A. S. Hatch, and Spencer W. Cole subscribed, is a brisk
structure, with a frontage of 25 feet on Water-st, a depth of
72 feet, and three atories high. Its stands next to the building
72 feet, and three atories high. Its stands next to the building
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72 feet, and three atories high. Its stands next to the building
acrylession of religing a hopes and experience. The subexpression of religings hopes and experiences. The subexpression of religings hopes and experiences.
Meetings will be held there daily until otherwise suprances. NEW WATER STREET MISSION HOUSE.